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PARAGUAYAN PRESIDENT STROESSNER ENDS VISIT

Joint Communique

PY291734 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1545 GMT 29 Nov 79 PY

[Text of joint communique released by Argentine President Lt Gen Jorge Rafael Videla and Paraguayan President Gen Alfredo Stroessner at Government House in Buenos Aires on 29 November 1979]

[Text] In response to the official invitation extended by Argentine President Lt Gen Jorge Rafael Videla, Paraguayan President Gen Alfredo Stroessner visited the city of Buenos Aires, capital of the Argentine Republic, on 28 and 29 November 1979.

The chiefs of state, as well as Argentine Minister of Foreign Relations and Worship Carlos Washington Pastor and Paraguayan Foreign Minister Alberto Nogues, studied the various subjects which pertain to the relations between the two countries and considered the principal matters which define the current international situation.

Convinced that both countries are interested in deepening mutual cooperation and in making more effective the physical integration between their respective territories, thus contributing to the progress and well-being of their peoples, both presidents agreed to:

1. Express their profound satisfaction on signing, at this presidential meeting, the following agreements:

--An agreement to grant to Paraguay a free port in Rosario which will facilitate its trade to and from foreign ports;

--An agreement by which Argentina agrees to finance the construction of Paraguayan Route No 4 between the cities of San Juan Bautista, Pilar and Itapiru;

--An agreement by which Argentina will finance the construction, on Paraguayan soil, of a road to link the towns of Pozo Hondo and Mariscal Estigarribia;

--An agreement which establishes the construction by Argentina of an international bridge between the towns of Mision La Paz (Argentina) and Pozo Hondo (Paraguay);

--An agreement establishing a new regulation to guarantee the transit through Argentine territory of merchandise coming from or going to Paraguay;

--An agreement establishing the readjustment formula provided for in Annex 8 of the Yacyreta treaty.

2. To state that the call for prequalifying enterprises for the construction of the international bridge between Posades [Argentine] and Encarnacion [Paraguay], carried out in Buenos Aires on 22 November, is an efficient measure looking toward the initiation of the work in q980, which, more concluded, will allow smooth transit by road and railroad between the two countries.

3. To consider as highly positive what was resolved during the third meeting of the adm administrative commission of the special development fund in the sense of approving the financing and construction of a vocational school in the city of Encarnacion and a technical school in the city of Villarrica, Republic of Paraguay.

4. To express their approval regarding the understanding that was achieved during the consultative meeting of the aeronautical authorities of the two countries, held in Asuncion during October 1979.

5. To stress the fundamental importance, for the development of the two countries, of the accelerated execution of the Yacyreta project. The construction within the established schedule of this multipurpose project, which will permit Argentina and Paraguay to meet their energy demands, to improve current navigational conditions of the Parana River and to control its floods, is considered a priority objective of the two governments, which ratify their desire to implement it within the framework of the 1973 treaty and the later agreements attached to it.

6. To declare that the development of Corpus, a multipurpose project that will also contribute to aiding navigation on the Parana River, will be constructed within the scheduled terms. In order to give this binational enterprise the necessary legal framework, the two chiefs of state have decided to order the beginning of studies directed toward the implementation of the Corpus treaty.

Stroessner Departure

PY292159 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2141 GMT 29 Nov 79 PY

[Text] Buenos Aires, 29 Nov (TELAM)--Paraguayan President Alfredo Stroessner returned to Asuncion in a Paraguayan Airlines Electra C airplane from the Aeroparque Metropolitan Airport at 1840 today. The Paraguayan president was seen off by Argentine President Jorge Rafael Videla at the military sector of the Jorge Newbery Aeroparque Airport.

COURT ORDERS RELEASE OF 13 POLITICAL PRISONERS

PY271426 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1828 GMT 26 Nov 79 PY

[Excerpt] Buenos Aires, 26 Nov (NA)--It was reported today at the courts that the federal court has ordered the release of 13 women in a decision on a collective habeas corpus appeal for 153 detainees at the disposal of the executive branch and claimed the authority to exercise control over the application of the state of siege.

The verdict, given by the first chamber of the Federal Court of Appeals for criminal and correctional cases, applied the doctrine of the court in the so-called Zamorano case, according to which the judicial branch should give its opinion in certain situations regarding the legitimacy of detentions at the disposal of the executive branch.

The first chamber also stated that "the federal court is competent to pronounce itself on habeas corpus appeals, notwithstanding the place where the detained person is under arrest at the disposal of the executive branch." By this criterion of competence, the federal court will decide on habeas corpus for well-known members of subversive organizations, such as Juan Carlos Dante Gullo and Pedro Luis Cazes Camerero, who were also included in the collective appeal.

In the same decision the first chamber made pronouncements--but without taking any measures--on more than 50 persons benefited by the habeas corpus appeal who have been released lately, so the question became an abstract one.

The court ordered the release of Graciela Lilian Aguirre, Lilian Elena Ester Colombo, Liliana Maria Feuillet de Salami, Maxima Evelina Gimenez de Parolini, Graciela Matilde de Lopez Medina, Julio Beatriz Garcia, Ana Graciela Movia, Maria Esther Martinez Teco, Gladys Noemi Marcciani, Mirtha Graciela Ortiz de Richter, Graciela Suarez, Welfa Rufina Suarez Juarez Taboada and Maria Eugenia de Iberguren, all of whom were detained at the Villa Devoto penitentiary.

NATUSCH ILLEGALLY WITHDREW 68 MILLION PESOS IN GOVERNMENT FUNDS

PY291822 La Paz INFOBOL Diplomatic Information Service in Spanish 0038 GMT 29 Nov 79 PY

[Text] Manuel Morales Davila, comptroller general of the republic, pointed out that the amount of money illegally withdrawn from the Bolivian Central Bank totals 68 million Bolivian pesos. The withdrawal of the aforementioned sum took place during the 15 days in which Col Alberto Natusch Busch and his collaborators took over the Bolivian Government.

Comptroller Morales stated that the withdrawal and use of that sum of money must be termed as something "outside all legal precepts and norms." He pointed out that according to the investigations carried out the money was alloted for several purposes, the most important among them being the use of 10 million Bolivian pesos for the feeding and support of troops. He also explained that 35 million were handed to the Interior Ministry as an advance for "exclusive expenses of the presidency of the republic." The comptroller general of the republic has ordered that once the investigations end, the list of charges against all those persons involved be filed.

On the other hand, Morales pointed out that the current government will not recognize the debts contracted by the de facto government, basing this statement on the resolution issued by the constitutional government on 3 November related to this decision. The comptroller also said that the de facto government had spent a lot of money for publicity in order to strengthen its position "by means of arguments foreign to the truth." He added that the publicity campaign cost the country 2 million Bolivian pesos.

GOVERNMENT POSTPONES ENFORCEMENT OF ECONOMIC MEASURES

PY290257 La Paz Radio Fides in Spanish 0200 GMT 29 Nov 79 PY

[Excerpt] Senator Leonidas Sanchez was the first in announcing the government's decision to postpone the enforcement of the package of economic measures. The postponement was confirmed by Presidential Press Secretary Oscar Pena who read the following presidential communique:

[Begin Pena recording] After hearing the opinion of congressional representatives and of the delegates of the Bolivian Labor Central (COB) on the economic measures to be adopted to face the crisis the country is experiencing, the constitutional executive cabinet this afternoon decided, prior to enforcing these measures, to meet again with the congressional boards and economic committees and with the COB executive board to reconcile views on the implementation of these measures. [end recording]

Pena added that the executive cabinet, congressional representatives and COB executive members will meet again tomorrow at the government palace beginning at 1430.

BRIEFS

AMBASSADOR TO ARGENTINA--Jorge Excobari Cusicanqui, appointed ambassador to Argentina during President Walter Guevara Arze's government, who left his post without presenting credentials due to the 1 November coup staged by Col Natusch Busch, has been confirmed by President Lidia Gueiler Tejada and will travel to Argentina this weekend to present his credentials. [La Paz Radio Cruz del Sur Network in Spanish 2330 GMT 28 Nov 79 PY]

MINERAL EXPORTS--The Ministry of Mining and Metallurgy reported that Bolivian mining exports during the first 9 months of this year reached $444,854,389. Tin exports represent 68 percent with $303.8 million. [La Paz PRESENCIA in Spanish 23 Nov 79 p 8 PY]

NAVY MINISTER SEES WORLD WAR III LOOMING

PY282039 Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 27 Nov 79 p 9 PY

[Text] Navy Minister Adm Maximiano Fonseca expressed a warning yesterday in Marataizes, in the south of Espiritu Santo State, about the need of "having to ally ourselves with any country, even the USSR, in order to defend ourselves in the event of a war." In his opinion, the situation in the Middle East "can lead the world to a third world war in which no one will be able to sit on the fence.

"If there happens to be a war in the Middle East," he warned, "the southern Atlantic will become of utmost importance, and we will have to resort to allies in order to guarantee its security. We are not in a condition to do anything by ourselves. Brazil is secure within the measure of the forces of her enemies: If they happen to be weak, we can confront them; but if this is not so, we will have no options. At a time like that, even Russia will serve as an ally."

It is the minister's opinion that "the world has been under tension since the end of World War II, in other words, for 34 years." According to him, because of this "the possibility of another world war is great. The cold war has reached such a point," he stressed, "that another conflict is imminent. It will harm everyone, and regrettably no one will be able to avoid it. Everyone will be involved, in one way or another; and it is here, in this level of involvement, that Brazil's participation will be determined. The importance of the southern Atlantic is sufficient reason for a large involvement, but there may also be other factors that determine our involvement."

In order to explain his opinion, the minister cited World War II "when we were practically removed from the conflict, but even then we had a warship bombarding our coasts.

"When I speak about involvement," he explained, "I am also referring to the people's reaction, which will have a lot of influence. There may be circumstances, such as when we had a ship sunk off our coasts during World War II, which will demand our taking part in a conflict."

Fonseca, despite the fact of believing that another world conflict is viable, rejected the possibility of "a nuclear war, which would be an act of madness." According to him, if there is fighting "conventional weapons will be used, as has occurred to date.

"The best argument that I have to support this opinion," he asserted, "is that up to the present time the world has always had fighting in some place, and no one has yet resorted to the indiscriminate use of nuclear weapons. Thus I believe that good sense will prevail. Just so that you have an idea, the U.S. Trident submarine carries 24 missiles which in turn have 10 MIRV [ogivas] each, which is the equivalent of 240 missiles. This can destroy a nation and, take note, it is only one submarine."

The interview with the minister was granted during his inspection of the "Dragon XV operation" carried out by the navy along the coast of Espirito Santo State. He also revealed that "the fuel crisis has harmed us a lot because it is restricting our possibilities for exercises.

"To be truthful," he said, "the Brazilian Navy should be 20-times larger in order to satisfactorily safeguard the 7,200 kilometers of the country's coasts." [paragraph continues]

"But we are obliged to restrict expenditures as much as possible to the extent that our fuel consumption must not exceed 5 percent of the country's consumption.

URANIUM ENRICHING PLANT TO BEGIN TESTS IN 1980

PY291407 Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 28 Nov 79 p 5 PY

[Excerpt] The uranium enriching pilot plant--which is part of the group of nuclear units provided for in the Brazilian-FRG nuclear agreement--is ready to be shipped to Brazil by plane. This information was given to O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO yesterday by Mines and Energy Minister Cesar Cals. This pilot will be installed in Belo Horizonte at the Nuclear Technology Development Center, and it should be ready for the first tests by the first quarter of 1980.

This is the next-to-last stage in transferring the fuel cycle. What is needed now is the plant that reprocesses the uranium "burned" inside the reactor, about which Minister Cals kept silent. The nuclear fuel cycle involves the concentration of nuclearly pure uranium (yellow cake); the production of uranium gas (uranium hexaflouride), which is being studied by the Energy Research Institute of the Sao Paulo University; the production of fuel elements (uranium rods and pallets), the enrichment and, finally, the processing.

The pilot will function with the jet nozzle method developed by the Germans but not yet tested on an industrial scale, and this is the reason for the criticism of the reliability of the system and also of the high energy consumption level--higher than that of the other enrichment methods: the gas centrifuge process and the gaseous diffusion process.

PLANNING MINISTER INSISTS OIL RESERVES SUFFICIENT

PY290054 Brasilia Domestic Service in Portuguese 2200 GMT 28 Nov 79 PY

[Text] Planning Minister Delfim Netto today in Brasilia gave assurances that at least in the short term gasoline rationing will be necessary, adding that Brazil's fuel reserves are at a level that does not threaten the economic system of the nation's security. According to Minister Netto, Brazil will have no problem importing oil for its consumption, at least in 1980. The minister, who yesterday returned from a visit to the Middle East stressed that Iraq and Saudi Arabia have guaranteed that supply at official prices set by OPEC.

FOREIGN MINISTRY ISSUES NOTE ON IRANIAN SITUATION

PA282147 Madrid in Spanish 0429 GMT 28 Nov 79 PA

[Text] Brasilia, 27 Nov (EFE)--An official note released today by the Foreign ministry says Brazil "does not pretend to judge the Iranian domestic situation or give an opinion on the causes of its present crisis (with the United States)."

The note reaffirms the principle of self-determination of peoples and the right of each country to seek its own destiny. Nevertheless, the note, referring to Brazil's position at the OAS meeting, explains tht "Brazil joined the OAS Council in defending the right of inviolability and immunity of diplomatic installations and personnel."

Regarding the occupation of the U.S. Embassy in Tehran, Brazil expects "a just and humanitarian solution, according to international law."

COMMENTARY VIEWS SPECTER OF ISLAMIC FANATICISM

PY270053 Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 24 Nov 79 p 3 PY

[From the "Notes and Information" page: "Coincidences in an Anti-Western Policy"]

[Excerpts] The Iranian foreign minister, who is said to be a member of the secret Islamic Council, has recognized that the U.S. Embassy's occupation was not just intended to take hostages, but "to initiate fundamental changes in international relations." What does the improvised foreign minister mean by that? Would he mean that the Islamic law will henceforth rule international relations? Megalomania and paranoia are twin sisters. According to the ayatollah, who seems to think of himself as the imam or the madhi awaited at the end of the world, the confrontation with the United States is just part of the holy war--jihad--which Islam has declared against the "infidel and pagan" West. In asking the support of "all Muslims and all Muslim armed forces," Khomeyni declared that this is a "war between the Islam and the infidels, not between Iran and the United States."

Although the possibility of a real war in the short term can be excluded since a war will only be justified to ensure the release of the hostages--and that cannot be guaranteed at all--the prospects over the medium and long terms are really bleak. The ayatollah not only intends to root out the West, its culture and its power from the regions inhabited by Muslims, but also to impose Muslim despotism over the Western culture, economy and industry, similar to that once exercised over trade between Europe and Asia from the Islamic conquest of the regions inhabited by the believers in the prophet until the period of the discoveries and the subsequent European colonization of the Middle East and Asia.

But Khomeyni and the powerful forces supporting him throughout the Muslim world are not thinking of a "holy war" as did those who planted the prophet's green flag in Europe in centuries past. Khomeyni's "holy war" is aimed at completely erasing Western influence, consumer-society standards, permissiveness and corruption from Muslim lands. This "holy war" mysticism wields a peacetime weapon mightier than the atomic bomb, namely, oil. This weapon is capable of bringing to its knees all the superindustrialized West, with all its values disdainfully spurned by the ayatollah. The fundamentalist Muslim missionary drive intends to establish Islamic republics everywhere--Pakistan, Saudi Arabia, the Middle East, North Africa and even Indonesia--by defeating the regimes which maintain friendly and trade relations with the West, particularly with the United States which, to Khomeyni's eyes, represents Satan himself, the incarnation of a civilization without soul (faith) and the symbol of what leftist jargon terms "neocolonialism."

Nobody know whether the holy imam realizes that his policy, his "holy war," is a real ally (our leftists believe it is so) of the anti-Western policy followed by Moscow, whose atheism and imperialism Khomeyni so deeply and sincerely loathes.

EL SIGLO CRITICIZES KHOMEYNI'S 'DECEITFUL' MANEUVERS

PA291723 Bogota EL SIGLO in Spanish 21 Nov 79 p 5 PA

["Rincon del Mundo" column: "Shi'ite Opportunism"]

[Text] What some people described as a Khomeyni concession is only a deceitful maneuver aimed at reaffirming his dictatorial power. At the same time he was announcing the release of a small group of U.S. hostages, he was threatening to try the rest of them on espionage charges under Islamic law--and we all know how that works: at the ayatollah's whim.

The Iranian regime would have been better off it it had announced at the very beginning that the embassy takeover was carried out because it was an espionage center. Instead of having the fanatical students--who openly admitted their blackmail in demanding the exchanges of the hostages for the shah, who is currently in a New York hospital suffering from cancer--take over the embassy in violation of international law, the Iranian Government should have deployed its armed forces and done it itself.

It must be recalled how the ayatollah fired Prime Minister Mehdi Bazargan for his willingness to negotiate the release of the hostages because Bazargan considered the action of the Shi'ite students an act of terrorism. The ayatollah then banned any Iranian official from negotiating with President Carter's envoys. In doing this, the ayatollah gave unprecedented government support to terrorists.

The charge of expionage allegedly committed by U.S. officials in Tehran came later, when the U.S. Government refused to yield to the blackmail--a desperate attempt by the ayatollah to regain international sympathy.

AT LEAST 200 DEAD IN FLASH FLOODS; TOWN DISAPPEARS

PA292144 Paris AFP in Spanish 0338 GMT 29 Nov 79 PA

[Excerpt] Bogota, 28 Nov (AFP)--The Civil Defense Office reported here today that at least 200 people died Sunday as a result of the flash flood in northeast Colombia. Although a hundred bodies have already been recovered, it is believed that 120 more bodies lie under the debris and mud 4 to 5 meters thick covering most of El Playon, which was wiped off the map by the flooding Playonero River, about 450 km from Bogota. Authorities, overwhelmed by the intense effort, have decided to leave the area untouched and declared it a common grave in order to prevent epidemics which might spread from the decaying bodies.

GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES OCCUPY CATHEDRAL, DECLARE HUNGER STRIKE

PA292012 Bogota Radio Cadena Nacional in Spanish 1730 GMT 29 Nov 79 PA

[Text] Sogamoso--Fourteen employees of the National Revenue Administration, part of the Finance Ministry, today occupied the cathedral here and announced the start of a hunger strike.

The group includes several women. It adopted the measure in support of their fellow workers in Bogota and other cities who are pressuring the authorities for a prompt solution to the 3-month-old labor problem.

The bishop of Sogamoso, Msgr Julio Franco Arango, disapproves of the strike but gave no indication that he will call on the police to evict the strikers.

GOVERNMENT WILL NOT RENEW SHAH'S TOURIST VISA

PA3001148 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0129 GMT 30 Nov 79 PA

[Text] Mexico City, 29 Nov (EFE)--Foreign Secretary Jorge Castaneda said here Mexico today refused to renew the shah of Iran's visa because "it would be contrary to Mexico's interests."

In a statement read to the press, Castaneda said Mexican Ambassador to the U.S. Hugo Margain has told the shah's family and representatives that Mexico will not renew Mohammad Reza Pahlavi's tourist visa.

Castaneda said the shah's tourist visa will expire on 9 December but that due to present circumstances,the Mexican Government has decided not to renew it.

The foreign secretary said there is a world crisis because of Iranian events, primarily due to the holding of U.S. hostages at the U.S. Embassy in Iran, which Mexico condemns, and due to the shah himself.

Castaneda said, "In view of this new situation, the Mexican Government has had to ponder all the basic factors, aware of its duty to protect, above all, the country's vital interests."

140 COUNTRIES TO ATTEND PUERTO RICO SOLIDARITY MEETING

FL291406 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1332 GMT 29 Nov 79 FL

[Text] Delegations of more than 140 countries will attend the second international conference of solidarity with the independence of Puerto Rico which opens in the Mexican capital tomorrow, Friday.

In making the announcement, (Eneida Vazquez), president of the conference organizing committee, said that participants will include governmental delegations from Cuba, Nicaragua, Jamaica, Guyana and Grenada. Among the persons who will be attending the conference, she mentioned Hortensia Bussi de Allende, Walter Guevara Arze, Juan Bosch, Santiago Carrillo and Angela Davis.

Efforts of the U.S. Government to obstruct the conference have been in vain because original estimates of the number of participants have been exceeded.

PEASANTS OCCUPY RADIO STATION, DEMAND PRISONER RELEASE

PA281447 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0519 GMT 28 Nov 79 PA

[Text] Cambaro, Mexico, 27 Nov (EFE)--A group of peasants today briefly occupied a local radio station to demand the release of 11 peasants, according to police reports.

About 40 peasants, members of several communal farms, said in the broadcast that the arrested peasants from Patzcuaro and Michoacan are on a hunger strike to protest their "unjustified arrest."

They added that the farmers were arrested on 17 November when police threw out the rightful owners of Santa Fe de la Laguna.

They asked the Michoacan authorities to respect their property and protested police intervention in agrarian conflicts.

The occupation, according to an announcer, was led by four persons who forced the personnel to leave the control room. No arrests have been reported.

BELIZE

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY ELECTION RESULTS REPORTED

FL291620 [Editorial Report FL] Belize City THE REPORTER in English on 25 November carries a chart on the results of the 24 November election for the 18-member House of Assembly. The chart includes electoral districts, candidates of the ruling People's United Party (PUP) and United Democratic Party (UDM) and votes and total votes cast as compared to 1974 voter registration. Following are the election results:

Division	Candidate and Party	Votes
Freetown	M. Esquivel, UDP	1514
	G. Price, PUP	1628
Pickstock	P. Rodriguez, UDP	785
	J. Usher, PUP	875
Ft George	D. Lindo, UDP	653
	S. Musa, PUP	724
Albert	P. Goldson, UDP	1674
	G. Dakers, PUP	1353
Collet	K. Tillett, UDP	2146
	H. Courtenay, PUP	2730
Mesopotamia	C. Thompson, UDP	1113
	C. Rogers, PUP	1023
Corozal North	J. Castillo, UDP	1581
	V. Castillo, PUP	1870
Corozal South	A. Reyes, UDP	1263
	F. Marin, PUP	1957
Orange Walk North	E. Aragon, UDP	2211
	J. Briceno, PUP	2236
Belize Rural North	L. Tillett, UDP	740
	F. Hunter, PUP	772
Belize Rural South	G. Lara, UDP	724
	L. Sylvester, PUP	1239
Cayo North	J. Andrews, UDP	1804
	A. Shoman, PUP	1942
Cayo South	T. Ochoa, UDP	1234
	S. Waight, PUP	1578
Dangriga	T. Aranda, UDP	1059
	G. Ramos, PUP	894
Stann Creek South	S. Lewis, UDP	802
	D. Mckoy, PUP	830
Toledo North	B. Ah, UDP	565
	J. Chow, PUP	509
Toledo South	C. Wagner, UDP	680
	H. Lewis, PUP	552
Orange Walk South	J. Blanco, UDP	597
	G. Pech, PUP	1057

COSTA RICA

NICARAGUAN SANDINIST COMMANDERS POSTPONE VISIT

PA291351 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1200 GMT 29 Nov 79 PA

[Text] It was reported from Nicaragua that the Sandinist commanders who were supposed to arrive here today will not come until Monday at noon. The Sandinist commanders who are coming are Interior Minister Tomas Borge Martinez, Bayardo Arce Castano and Eden Pastora Gomez, Commander Cero.

One of the reasons for the visit is to deny international press dispatches that relations between Nicaragua, Costa Rica and Panama have cooled.

It is also said that their visit will also serve to discuss the status of the relations between Nicaragua and Honduras which have increasingly deteriorated. The two states have reduced their embassy personnel as a result of their diplomatic and border conflicts and they now have charges d'affaires.

UNDOCUMENTED NICARAGUANS TO BE DEPORTED

PA291553 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1200 GMT 29 Nov 79 PA

[Text] Rodolfo Quiros Cedeno, director of immigration inspectors, has told our reporter that Nicaraguans who entered Costa Rica during the civil war will have to leave the country.

He explained that they had been given time to remain here until the completion of the school year and this has just ended. He said the undocumented Nicaraguans have been given enough time, and now that the classes are over they will be deported. Some of them had student visas but these have already expired and if they want to remain in Costa Rica they will now have to submit the appropriate documents.

Quiros Cedeno said a review of the documents of foreigners will be resumed today in order to detect undocumented aliens. He said each province will be thoroughly reviewed, like the last time. Many were deported and others obtained legal papers then. Immigration inspectors are visiting hotels and restaurants and are also approaching individuals on the street.

EL SALVADOR

FOREIGN MINISTRY BREAKS WITH SOUTH AFRICA OVER APARTHEID

PA292329 Paris AFP in Spanish 2254 GMT 29 Nov 79 PA

[Text] San Salvador, 29 Nov (AFP)--In an official communique, the Salvadoran Foreign Ministry today explained the reasons for severing diplomatic relations with South Africa. It also asked the kidnapers of Ambassador Archibald Dunn to respect his life and to release him as soon as possible.

Deputy Foreign Minister Hector Okueli said the decision to break relations with South Africa was adopted here on 13 November in view of the new government junta's commitment to promote and improve respect of human rights here and abroad.

The deputy foreign minister said on that date, El Salvador decided to join the international efforts to improve the situation of the large South African masses, "victims of inhumane treatment and the infamous apartheid policy." On that date El Salvador also decided to adhere to the international convention on the elimination of all forms of racial discrimination and the international convention on the repression and punishment of the crime of apartheid, Okueli added. The deputy foreign minister said in view of this, the Salvadoran Government junta proceeded to officially break diplomatic relations with South Africa through a note which was sent to Ambassador Archibald Dunn on 27 November, 1 day before he was kidnaped.

Diplomatic circles here have expressed their concern for the health of the South African diplomat who is apparently suffering from a serious physical ailment. The sources did not specify the ailment or if he is under medical treatment.

The Salvadoran Foreign Ministry also said government junta members Col Abdul Gutierrez and Manuel Ungo tomorrow will deposit the instruments of ratification of several international conventions on human rights at the UN Secretariat.

JUNTA MEMBERS SAY THEY WANT TO 'PANAMANIANIZE' COUNTRY

PA292138 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1505 GMT 28 Nov 79 PA

[By Francisco Rubiales]

[Text] Panama City, 28 Nov (ACAN-EFE)--The three members of the Salvadoran junta who visited Panama on Tuesday clearly established in their statements that their goal is "to Panamanianize [panamenizar] the country."

Col Jaime Gutierrez, Guillermo Manuel Ungo and Mario Antonio Andino, the three Salvadoran junta members, made a 24-hour visit to Panama on Monday and Tuesday. This visit was characterized by enthusiastic statements about the so-called "Panamanian model."

In his statement Colonel Gutierrez referred to Omar Torrijos, commander in chief of the Panamanian National Guard, as "El Salvador's eternal friend." He added they received "good advice" from Torrijos and each minute of the talks with the Panamanian leader, creator of the "Panamanian model," was "very pleasant and, above all, it was a lesson from a person who has vast knowledge of his subject."

For his part Mario Antonio Andino, who is considered to represent "progressive" private enterprise in the new Salvadoran Government, said "Panama is the dream and the hope" for the Salvadorans.

The junta members feel hounded by the country's extremism, that of the left as well as of the right. The latter refuses to give up its historical privileges. In view of this they look to Panama with hope because it is a country that has achieved something unbelievable in politics: it has obtained support from the two superpowers, the United States and the socialist bloc.

What, however, was the "valuable" advice General Torrijos gave to the Salvadoran authorities? Although not stated in any document, information which has leaked from Salvadoran officials reveals Torrijos advised them to establish a well-balanced government with forces representing both the main trends and groups, from the communist party to the progressive business sector.

Another bit of advice reportedly given by Torrijos was that they institute a liberalization and expansion of international contacts through the nonalined group and the opening of relations with countries in the socialist world, especially with Cuba.

Torrijos reportedly told the junta members that specific improvements in the area of social justice are urgent and they must achieve a better distribution of wealth and greater popular participation in government decision making, even if it has to be done with drastic measures.

The Panamanian advice in the military sphere reportedly included strengthening the unity of the Salvadoran Armed Forces. Torrijos offered Panama's experience in this regard noting this includes the relationship between the officers and the troops and an ideological training program for soldiers and officers.

The Panamanian model also includes the support of the private sector as a key element. This private sector would have to be willing to accept changes and a possible decrease in their profits in exchange for the necessary stability for peace and an increase in foreign investments.

The Salvadoran military officers--many of them companions of General Torrijos who graduated from the Salvadoran military academy--have contemplated the Panamanian situation with a very evident admiration for many years.

Panama has what El Salvador has been missing: the power in the hands of the armed forces but under a climate of social peace, without guerrilla opposition and with the situation "under control."

The Panamanian model has become increasingly attractive for the young Salvadoran officers. It has even become a "great temptation" over the past few years. Col Adolfo Arnoldo Majano, who is considered to be the brains behind the coup which overthrew President Carlos Humberto Romero on 15 October, also admitted he admired the Panamanian model and revealed he had received "advice by telephone" from General Torrijos during the days that followed the military coup.

DIRECT PETROLEUM SALES SOUGHT BY VENEZUELA

PA291416 San Salvador LA PRENSA GRAFICA in Spanish 23 Nov 79 pp 3, 62 PA

[Text] Jose Ramon Solano, head of the visiting Venezuelan energy delegation, said yesterday his country is greatly interested in selling its petroleum directly, government-to-government, to Caribbean and Latin American countries.

Solano arrived at Ilopango airport accompanied by delegation members Nelson Reyes and Jose Mendez on an official Venezuelan aircraft.

He added that he would meet with the economy minister in order to find a way in which Venezuela can give the new Salvadoran Government technical assistance in petroleum matters and in energy in general. He said government-to-government sales have not been implemented because certain problems must be solved, including transportation. The oil fields are somewhat remote and transportation is difficult. However, we are interested in doing it, he said.

Solano also said Venezuela will sell El Salvador petroleum at OPEC prices. However, he said if crude is sold directly there would be savings in import costs. Giving technical assistance for its best use is our idea, he said.

Solano is executive assistant to the Mines and Energy Ministry; Reyes is a petroleum refining and marketing specialist and Jose Mendez is a petroleum exploration and geography specialist. They were received by Christian Democratic Party [PDC] representatives Jose Napoleon Duarte, Antonio Morales Ehrlich and Alejandro Duarte, Economy Ministry representative Ricardo Cardona and Venezuelan Embassy personnel. The delegation, which will remain in our country 2 days, will visit only El Salvador. It was sent at the request of Duarte for the purpose of improving commercial and other relations between the two countries.

JUNTA MEMBERS STRESS UNITY OF ARMY, PEOPLE

PA291236 San Salvador LA PRENSA GRAFICA in Spanish 19 Nov 79 pp 3, 76 PA

[Excerpts] During Saturday's graduation ceremony of 21 cadets promoted to second lieutenant, Col Adolfo Majano, member of the Revolutionary Government Junta, stressed the destiny of unity between the army and the Salvadoran people.

Col Adolfo Arnoldo Majano, Mario Antonio Andino and Roman Mayorga Quiros, members of the Revolutionary Government Junta, spoke to the distinguished audience at the ceremony.

Colonel Majano referred to the mission of the armed forces in the country's current situation and to the new regime's objectives to achieve peace, equality and justice for the benefit of all Salvadorans without exception.

These objectives can be summarized in the following points: "In the political aspect: respect for human dignity. This means freedom of expression, freedom of worship and the other rights of man. In the social aspect: restoration of the family, morals and a Christian spirit, which are the bases for justice. In the economic aspect: that the benefits from our resources and our work will help the masses. In the military aspect: We will fully support the plan we have drafted, thus guaranteeing this process."

He added: "This is not 1944, 1948, 1960 or 1961, when coups were carried out by leaders who did not implement the changes they promised or meet the aspirations of the military. This time the military movement is supported by officers who are aware of their duties."

Colonel Majano was followed by Mario Andino, who said in part: "The Revolutionary Government Junta represents the power emanating from allied military and civilian forces which are fervently determined to break with the past and establish conditions that will permit substantial and important changes in the country's life."

In direct reference to the new members of the armed forces, he said: "The new generation of officers you represent will unquestionably advance in the military profession without ties with the past. That is why, like all the officers who now join the people shoulder to shoulder, you will fulfill the task of rebuilding and rescuing the fatherland."

Roman Mayorga Quiroz reiterated the objectives of the Revolutionary Government Junta. He stressed the changes needed in the country. He said: "Although deep structural reforms do not have to be made solely by the armed forces, they cannot completely be implemented without the armed forces.

"The change of the structures which the proclamation describes as outdated cannot be undertaken suddenly or irrationally. Those changes affect the interests of the traditional power and many influential pressure sectors. The reforms that affect such privileges will not be achieved without conflicts, which we hope will not be bloody ones. In order to resist the attacks of those who challenge any change, the country needs firmly united and consolidated armed forces determined to undertake the changes in the country's structures which will help the masses. The movement of the young officers and the recently formed Permanent Council of the Armed Forces are guarantees of the unity and firmness of the armed institution and its unconditional commitment to democracy and social change.

"We must all be vigilant in order to carry out this great task in favor of social justice in El Salvador. As you well know, there are some who will try to carry out diversionary maneuvers so the forces will be dispersed and reforms will not be achieved. For example, they are going to say that any structural change which affects the concentration of private ownership of the means of production is communism, is anarchy and violates the constitution. However, nothing could be further from the truth."

PAPER VIEWS 'DISORIENTATION' OF ARMED FORCES

PA291432 San Pedro Sula TIEMPO in Spanish 20 Nov 79 p 6 PA

[Editorial: "Disorientation of the Salvadoran Army"]

[Text] According to Col Adolfo Arnoldo Majano, member of the civil-military junta, "The Salvadoran Armed Forces were disoriented in regard to their institutional role" prior to the coup that ousted President Carlos Humberto Romero. As a result of this mistaken political orientation the army was compelled to "defend the interests of a minority and to act against the people."

This mistaken attitude exists not only in El Salvador but is common all over the continent and in other parts of the world today.

Training in unconditional obedience and the special fact that economic power gradually absorbs many high-ranking officers, especially in illicit enterprises, separates the army from its specific duties defined in the constitution.

The armed forces are given a civil, apolitical, obedient, nondeliberative role. They certainly do not represent any political party, but politics does not only mean membership in a party; social and economic systems affect human behavior, and as a result political interests take over even without active participation in any party.

Military training implies political participation according to the existing traditional system in which most states operate. The system takes rural youths and creates a special world for them in which popular sovereignty has no meaning. This causes the disorientation of the armed forces mentioned by Colonel Majano as well as an attitude of opposition to the people when the time comes for the economic power to impose decisions. In El Salvador power is in the hands of a very few who have controlled politics for many decades.

If the armed forces do not feel close to the people, if they do not respect popular sovereignty and if they ignore the principle of self-determination of people in a republican system, the armed forces must then be in opposition to their own people, including the towns and families they came from.

This is the way all undemocratic regimes form their armed forces, and this is why the resulting confrontation is a characteristic of Latin American armies, with some exceptions.

This is why the old-type military training serves a special concept of democracy based on the interests of conservative and traditional economic groups. These groups, especially in recent decades, allied to the great international interests, are now being seriously questioned all over the continent, and in some countries this has become very acute since the balance favors other forms of organizing production.

In places where violence has broken out and the armed forces have served the extreme right economic power, it is too late to change attitudes and survive the storm. They must change the fate of the National Guard that fell with Somoza in Nicaragua. So far El Salvador is the only example of a rectification of attitudes.

However, in other countries, like Honduras, there is still time to avoid a confrontation with the people, since the armed forces rule in that country.

The economic sector faces a similar situation: It must end the contradictions existing from the 80 percent of the people who suffer the effects of an unfair distribution of income. Fundamental reforms must be implemented in order to alleviate the misery that is the main cause today of subversion.

GUATEMALA

SEVEN GUERRILLAS KILLED IN CLASH NEAR MEXICAN BORDER

PA282218 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 2114 GMT 28 Nov 79 PA

[Text] Guatemala City, 27 Nov (LATIN)--A military spokesman today reported seven guerrillas were killed in a clash with a military patrol near the border with Mexico. The clash occurred yesterday. According to reports, three soliders were wounded. It was also reported that the army confiscated a large amount of ammunition for weapons of various calibers, weapons and propaganda such as posters and pamphlets. It also found uniforms similar to the ones used by the Guatemalan Army.

NEWLY APPROVED BUDGET EMPHASIZES ENERGY, MINING

PA240039 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0025 GMT 23 Nov 79 PA

[Text] Guatemala City, 22 Nov (ACAN-EFE)--The energy and mining and hydrocarbons sectors will receive special emphasis in the government's 1980 budget, which was approved by the Guatemalan congress and made public on Thursday. The energy and mining and hydrocarbons sectors have been assigned approximately 15 and 13 percent of the budget, respectively. This is a total of 28.12 percent of the 1,280,289,875-quetzales budget, making this the largest appropriation.

The financial sector has been assigned 22.22 percent of the budget, followed by labor, transportation, industry and communications, which will absorb 21.85 percent, or 12.42, 7.74, 0.89 and 0.80 percent, respectively. Guatemala will spend 87,569,785 quetzales (par with U.S. dollar) for defense (army) and internal security (police), which represents 6.84 percent of the total budget.

The last three items on the budget are administrative and general expenses with 4.16 percent, tourism with 0.31 percent and agriculture with 4.60 percent.

In spite of the large budget, the government has said "The amount is insufficient to solve the country's grave social problems." Therefore, it said it will continue the policy of "complete austerity in the use of funds," which prevents it from granting the increases demanded, especially those requested by the National Autonomous University at San Carlos. The university wanted a 2 percent increase--from 3 to 5 percent of the national budget--which the government must provide by constitutional mandate. In any case, the university will get 38,408,700 quetzales next year.

The funds to pay for the large budget will come from two basic sources: direct taxes (15.68 percent) and indirect taxes (84.32 percent), which together amount to 742,839,830 quetzales. The rest will come from treasury bonds and notes and foreign loans. In principle, the latter are very small.

HONDURAS

CHURCH EXCOMMUNICATES JUNTA LEADERS OVER PRIEST'S EXPULSION

PA292246 Paris AFP in Spanish 2215 GMT 29 Nov 79 PA

[Excerpt] Tegucigalpa, 29 Nov (AFP)--A confrontation between the Catholic Church and the Honduran military government junta has acquired spectacular dimensions with the announcement here today the rulers have been excommunicated and denied the right to be called Christians. The decision which was announced by the Council of Priests of western Honduras is due to the expulsion from the country of Jesuit priest Guadalupe Carney. Gen Policarpo Paz ordered the expulsion a few days ago in the name of the Honduran Government junta.

The measure has caused great commotion in this traditionally Catholic country which cannot recall a precedent for such a decision. In a communique the church indicated the Jesuit's expulsion is not an isolated incident but part of an organized campaign against the Honduran Catholic Church and the country's popular sectors.

The church also vigorously asked the government to once again grant nationalization papers to Father Guadalupe and permit him to return to the country. It also demanded respect for the rights and dignity of all the people and freedom of expression.

STUDENTS OCCUPYING CATHEDRAL ISSUE DEMANDS

PA281703 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1415 GMT 28 Nov 79 PA

[Text] Tegucigalpa, 28 Nov (EFE)--Twenty university students who have been occupying the Tegucigalpa cathedral since yesterday afternoon are demanding that the Honduran military government release the peasants and workers considered political prisoners.

In addition, the students ask for the return of Guadalupe Carney, the nationalized Honduran U.S. Jesuit priest who was deported to Miami 2 weeks ago, and his persecution stopped.

They are also asking for a revision of the budget in order to satisfy the needs of the least-favored sectors and the dissolving of all the antisubversion units recently put into service. Authorities have begun talks with the students and eviction by the police has been ruled out.

NICARAGUA

AGRARIAN REFORM MINISTER MEETS WITH FRG MISSION

PA291410 Managua BARRICADA in Spanish 22 Nov 79 p 5 PA

[Text] Commander Jaime Wheelock Roman, minister of the Nicaraguan Agrarian Reform Institute (INRA), yesterday met with FRG Economic Cooperation Minister Dr Rainer Offergeld and his delegation.

The German delegation and Commander Wheelock discussed the situation of the peasants and the great need for agricultural machinery, insecticides and fertilizer to increase production. Wheelock explained the revolutionary plans the government will undertake through INRA in the rural areas abandoned by the ousted authoritarian regime. Minister Offergeld asked Commander Wheelock questions on landholding in Nicaragua. Wheelock replied that 60 percent of the arable land is owned by INRA.

During his talk with the delegation, the commander of the revolution explained that agrarian reform means a change in the situation of injustice and poverty which had prevailed in the rural areas. He also referréd to INRA's interest in developing private medium-sized agricultural production which will not work against state production.

He also said colonization plans will be implemented to transfer workers from the Pacific to the Atlantic region. He said there are plans to establish settlements in unpopulated areas of the Atlantic region.

Asked by Minister Offergeld if the peasants will demand wage increases and a reduction in work hours as a result of the revolutionary triumph, Wheelock replied: "Since our victory we have asked for sweat, sacrifice and work" to overcome Somozism's dreadful legacy.

At the end of the meeting the German delegation issued an invitation from the FRG university institute for the study of cooperatives for Nicaraguans to study there.

ARTICLE BLAMES HONDURAS INCIDENTS ON 'GRINGO' INTERVENTION

PA291321 Managua EL Pueblo in Spanish 22 Nov 79 pp 2, 8 PA

[Article by Guillermo Cortes: "Newsmen in the Face of the Imperialist Maneuver"]

[Text] The increasing number of incidents with Honduras are no doubt the product of gringo imperialist intervention which, with the complicity of the Honduran Army and government's reactionary sectors, is seeking to destabilize our revolution.

Imperialism's transnational news agencies enthusiastically report on the incidents which have led to a hardening in our diplomatic relations with the government of that sister nation. Those agencies do not miss a chance to poke up the fire.

Nicaraguan newsmen nonetheless must hold a different attitude in connection with these reports; we must be prudent in spreading news that might gradually prepare our people for an extreme situation which would not only paralyze our process but would push it back to its starting point.

Imperialism is laying us a trap into which we must never fall; our revolution is at stake. Insanity and patriotic romanticism must not make us behave like desperate men.

Nevertheless, certain people are falling into that trap, like the person who wrote to Radio Mundial's newscast "Today" and asked for a break in relations and a declaration of war. Or like those newsmen who seemed determined at last night's news conference with the national reconstruction junta at Government House to obtain a response from the junta members that would further heat up the situation.

Of course the companero newsmen do not want to stir up the fire, but in practice that is what they are doing. It is necessary then to call a temporary halt that will allow time for reflection on this thorny issue.

Only a few hours ago it seemed that our relations with that neighboring country were about to return to normal, yet some colleagues are unwittingly creating a climate of war, which must be prevented at all cost.

Ours is a militant people who will know how to respond to the needs posed by any extreme situation. But now, and for as long as necessary, we newsmen must prevent our information from serving the objectives outlined by imperialism in its fabrication of this conflict.

We must orient our people on the meaning of these incidents, on the actors behind the scenes, on their objectives, on what it would mean for our revolution to take the hook they are dangling before us.

We newsmen have a major responsibility toward our people at all times, but it is greater in difficult times when orientation is needed the most, and that is precisely the present moment.

HALT TO CONFISCATIONS WIDELY APPROVED

PA291731 Managua BARRICADA in Spanish 23 Nov 79 pp 1, 8 PA

[Text] About the temporary suspension of junta Decree 38 that allows the confiscation of Somoza's and his followers' property, Orlando Ruiz, technical manager [as published] of the Nicaraguan Chamber of Commerce, told BARRICADE: "I think it is an appropriate action particularly because, although temporary, it guarantees our country's economic recovery. It insures a climate of confidence in commerce and industry and a climate of political tranquillity even though economic security is not complete. While private business wants to help rebuild the country, it was unable to start its work of building the new Nicaragua, as we call it."

Construction Chamber Executive Secretary Dr Gustavo Tijerino Medrano said that in his opinion the junta's action shows clearly that our officials want to solve all problems that may be considered undesirable but normal in any process similar to this one. Tijerino Medrano added that by suggesting a radical solution, officials are seeking the calm that all Nicaraguans have wanted for many decades and will no doubt lead to a national revival. Regarding the effect of the action on construction, Dr Tijerino feels that as confidence grows throughout the country it is possible that construction work will be intensified and the grave unemployment problem will be solved.

William Baez, executive secretary of the Nicaraguan Development Institute, said: "Private business welcomes the junta's decision to stop confiscations because it will contribute toward a better climate to promote our economic recovery." "We feel," he added, "that this action will let all Nicaraguans work together to achieve reconstruction, as we told the National Directorate of the Sandinist National Liberation Front (FSLN) during a meeting of the superior council of private enterprise yesterday."

Giberto Solis, executive secretary of the Nicaraguan Chamber of Industries, thinks the action will enhance the economic development climate. Solis said that the government wants to further the process, as industrialists had hoped it would. "That climate of tranquility was necessary to secure local funds," he noted. Solis said the property tax is a big problem because it is draining private capital. He said it should be remembered that before the war industry was quite involved and sustained heavy losses. Added to the losses reported during the war, this tax would be another hard blow. "Prospects are gloomy for many businesses now," he concluded.

Companero Pedro Hurtado of the 19 July Sandinist Youth National Committee, said about the decrees of the national reconstruction government and the FSLN: "We feel the temporary halt to confiscations is right because it will increase the revolutionary government's credibility with the people." He added: "We feel that some abuse has been committed during the process, as is customary in any revolution. Sandinist Youth fully supports the actions of the government and its vanguard, the FSLN."

Likewise, Companero Guillermo Rodriguez, 19 July Sandinist Youth National Committee member, told us: "Sandinist Youth is sure this measure will end abuse by some individuals who have styled themselves as FSLN officials since the Sandinist victory but who are unaware of the work required by the revolution." He remarked: "Our army is purging the FSLN of those pro-Somoza and counterrevolutionary people. They lack the humility characteristic of the people and FSLN members." Companero Rodriguez also "called on the people to report all such individuals. We welcome any constructive criticism, but we do not accept attacks on the revolution."

On behalf of the Luisa Amanda Espinoza Women's Association, Companera Gloria Carrion said: "We fully support the measure as a clear indication of a genuine revolutionary attitude. It is a new experience to see our officials conducting this kind of open dialog, admitting their failings and correcting them. Sandinist ideals and principles are contrary to and irreconcilable with the attitude of certain individuals. There is no room for them in our process. To be Sandinist is to set the example and serve the people. We must set an example of selflessness and simplicity. We must promote these values." Companera Gloria added: "Bureaucracy is a leftover of the Somoza system. It does not serve the people. Therefore, it should be fought since it is also irreconcilable with the truly Sandinist position of service and access to the people."

As a people's organization, the National Association of Nicaraguan Teachers (ANDEN) completely supports the action of the government and FSLN. ANDEN Vice President Companero Emilio Caldera said: ANDEN supports the decision of the junta and FSLN directorate to suspend confiscations.

As a nationwide mass organization, ANDEN has felt the effect of the opportunistic attitudes of those who have become "Sandinist" since 19 July. Therefore, we deem it appropiate for the revolutionary government to check the abuse being committed by individuals who regard the revolution as their own private property and a pinata, disregarding that the Nicaraguan people, notably the workers and peasants, should benefit from it. They should be the only ones to benefit from this process. He concluded by saying: "As a teachers' group, ANDEN will report opportunists and extremists who want to profit by the revolution. We call on all groups to back the government's efforts to curb counterrevolution. We want to commend the Junta and the FSLN for their brilliant work in guiding the process."

Farmworkers Association member Leopoldo Tablada believes the action is fine because it relieves the uncertainty of the people and because it is temporary. There are still some people who have stolen goods.

Ramon Medrano of the Sandinist Workers Central (CST) said: "We believe there are still many goods that the government should recover. That is the case of Victorino Lara who owns 50 houses in this capital, only a few of which have been confiscated." Medrano is national secretary of propaganda and political training of the Jose Benito Escobar CST.

ATC and CST leaders and members deem the action appropriate. ATC member Marciano Berrios said the measure is appropriate because some individuals are taking advantage of the means used by the revolution to recover Somozist property. ATC organization committee member Porfirio Garcia Ramirez said the action is a positive one because it stops the abuse committed by people and organizations that were not handling confiscations properly.

GOVERNMENT CREATES NATIONAL FINANCIAL SYSTEM, COUNCIL

PA262230 Managua BARRICADA in Spanish 19 Nov 79 p 4 PA

[Government Decree No 136 of 31 October 1979]

[Text] The Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction of the Republic of Nicaragua, considering that:

1. All financial institutions, that is, banks, financial companies and savings and loan associations, belong to the state.

2. It is advisable and necessary to coordinate the efforts and activities of those institutions in an appropriate manner, therefore decrees:

Article 1. The National Development Bank, the Popular Credit Bank, the banks, the financial companies and the institutions of the national savings and loan system will be henceforth called "the national financial system."

Article 2. Each member institution of the national financial system will remain a separate entity and have its own legal status. However, effective the day in which this law goes in effect, all these institutions will come under a single, higher directorate which will be called the "Higher Council of the National Financial System," and its name in brief will be the 'Higher Council."

Article 3. The Higher Council will coordinate, on behalf of the government of the republic, all activities of institutions which are members of the national financial system and will determine the specialization of each in specific fields of a given area or decide that they will be engaged in every field of that area. The High Council will also propose the general reorganization of the national financial system so the corresponding law may be promulgated. It will coordinate activities of the national financial system to guarantee optimum utilization of available resources in line with the country's development plans. The Higher Council will also have the following powers and duties:

A. Regarding the institutions originally organized as corporations which were affected by the nationalization decree of 27 July 1979, the Higher Council will have all the powers and duties of the general board of shareholders of the respective institutions as prescribed in their charters and statutes and according to the law which regulates the boards in question.

B. Regarding the National Development Bank and the Popular Credit Bank, the Higher Council will have the powers and duties conferred to it by the Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction as well as the powers and duties entrusted to the Central Bank of Nicaragua in Decree No 114 of 11 October 1979 and the powers and duties corresponding to the general boards of shareholders of corporations which apply to this type of institutions.

Article 4. The Higher Council will have an executive secretariat in charge of advising the council on economic, legal and financial matters.

Article 5. The Higher Council will be made up of:

A. One member of the Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction;
B. The president of the Central Bank of Nicaragua;
C. The national planning minister;
D. The Agrarian Reform Institute minister;
E. The executive director of the International Fund for the Reconstruction of Nicaragua;
F. The foreign and local trade minister;
G. The general coordinator of the National Reconstruction Trust;
H. One representative of the institutions which make up the national financial system;
I. One representative of the Superior Council of the Private Enterprise;
J. Two representatives of the labor organizations.

Article 6. The president of the Council will invite other ministers, presidents or directors of autonomous entities and decentralized organizations to the meetings when the Council discusses matters which concern their respective areas.

Article 7. The Higher Council will issue its own internal regulations and the regulations that may be necessary for the operations of the institutions which make up the national financial system.

Article 8. This decree abolishes any other legal regulation which opposes it.

Article 9. This decree will go into effect on the date it is published in the official GAZETTE.

Issued in Managua on 31 October 1979--"Year of the national liberation."

Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction.

Violeta Barrios de Chamorro, Sergio Ramirez Mercado, Alfonso Robelo Callejas, Moises Hassan Morales and Daniel Ortega Saavedra.

HEALTH WORKERS DISCUSS PROBLEMS WITH BAYARDO ARCE

PA282244 Managua BARRICADA in Spanish 19 Nov 79 pp 1,8 PA

[Excerpts] More than 1,000 hospital employees belonging to the Federation of Health Workers (FETSALUD) outlined their problems and limitations in an open and frank dialog with Commander of the Revolution Bayardo Arce Castano at the Tetel theater in the Nejapa commercial center yesterday.

Through its leaders, FETSALUD listed many irregularities that have persisted in the nation's health centers even after the revolution, such as directors who do not work and a garrison that is headquartered in a hospital of the capital. During the conversation Commander Arce gave positive responses to these matters.

"We are going to hear your opinion and we are going to bring about workable solutions. It is not a matter of going around in circles because of the many limitations, difficulties and errors of our revolution. We are going to obtain solutions and suggest the path we must take," said the representative of the Sandinist National Liberation Front [FSLN] Joint National Directorate.

The shortage of medicine, ambulances, beds and human resources was outlined. The health workers obtained an immediate reply from the member of the executive of the National Directorate, who assured them that even though we are being kept from obtaining medicine, Nicaragua will seek the medicine needed by our country in the markets of the USSR, the GDR and Bulgaria.

Commander Arce suggested all persons in the assembly put their priority problems in writing so solutions can be sought that will carry on with the revolution. He called on all workers to uncover the bureaucratic attitude of the health officials. Addressing them he said some doctors and nurses have no interest in defending the working class and instead mistreat our people. He added the FSLN would always uncover this type of abuse, no matter who the perpetrator was and no matter what was said because this is the reason the revolution was fought.

He emphasized that for the first time, workers are able to point their fingers at all who are not doing their duty and they had won this right in revolutionary battle.

BRIEFS

ILLITERACY RATE--The recently concluded national census on illiteracy indicates that there are 867,276 illiterates in Nicaragua. This figure is much higher than the estimates of the previous administration. The data indicates that there is a 55-percent illiteracy rate in the country. The illiteracy rate is 28.1 percent in urban areas and 76.1 percent in rural areas. [Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 0300 GMT 21 Nov 79 PA]

CARTER PRESS CONFERENCE ON IRAN REPORTED

FL291939 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 29 Nov 79 FL

[Excerpts] U.S. President James Carter has blamed the Iranian Government for being responsible for the crisis existing between the two countries, even though he admitted that he personally decided on allowing the former shah into the United States, for which he said he would make no excuses. At a press conference Carter said that the Iranian Government supported the taking of the U.S. Embassy in Tehran by a group of students, and he threatened to apply severe measures over the next few days.

The leader did not state at any time that his government had been warned by Iran that if they allowed the former shah to enter, it would result in serious consequences in relations between the two nations. Publicly James Carter declared that he would undertake all possible political and diplomatic actions to achieve the freedom of the 49 hostages who are in the U.S. Embassy in Tehran. And several times he reiterated that there will be serious consequences if something happens to even a single hostage.

Nevertheless, earlier, in a meeting with leaders of the Democratic Party faction in Congress, Carter stated that the United States' honor is more important than the lives of the hostages. Senator Bennet Johnston disclosed that Carter does not believe the freeing of the North Americans being held at the embassy in Tehran means an end to the conflict. The Washington POST said that government officials in the country suppose that the president will take measures against Iran even if the hostages are freed unharmed.

According to press sources the remarks by Carter were barely commented on in Iran.

According to an AFP report it has now been learned in the United States that there is a possibility Reza Pahlavi will soon leave that country. It adds that his departure is probable before the start of the UN Security Council meeting which will deal with the U.S.-Iranian conflict.

Observers believe that this is a maneuver by the Washington government to center the debate on the hostages and lessen its affront to the Iranian people by granting the former shah protection in its own territory.

CASTRO REAFFIRMS NONALINED SOLIDARITY WITH PALESTINIANS

FL300024 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 30 Nov 79 FL

[Text] Fidel Castro, chairman of the nonalined countries movement, has reaffirmed the organization's solidarity with the Palestinian people in a message sent to (Medun Nepal), chairman of the Committee for the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People. The message was read before that UN committee by Cuban Ambassador Raul Roa Kouri.

The document stresses that the usurpation of Palestine and of the rights of its people by the Zionist occupation are the real reasons for the armed conflict in the Middle East. The message stresses that in recent months the world has witnessed the maneuvers planned in Camp David aimed at continuing to deprive the Palestinian people of their rights.

Fidel asserts in his message that the need for the forces of peace and progress to unite their efforts to give full support to the courageous struggle of the Palestinian people for the restoration of their inalienable rights to self-determination, sovereignty and establishment of their own state has never been more urgent.

SOCIALIST COUNTRIES DATA PROCESSING MEETING TO OPEN IN HAVANA

FL291351 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1328 GMT 29 Nov 79 FL

[Text] The sixth session of the Council on Complex Technical Services of the socialist countries' Intergovernmental Data Processing Committee will open in Havana on Tuesday, 4 December. The meeting, lasting until Friday, 7 December, will be held at the Atlantico Hotel in Santa Maria del Mar.

Delegations from the Soviet Union, Bulgaria, Hungary, the German Democratic Republic, Poland, Romania, Czechoslovakia and Cuba will participate in the meeting. The council examines matters concerned with computer technology maintenance, installation and personnel training in countries of the socialist camp. The meeting, which will conclude with the signing of a cooperation protocol, has been organized by the Cuban delegation to the intergovernmental committee headed by the National Institute of Automated Systems and Computer Technology.

PNR CHIEF REPORTS INCREASED CRIMINALITY IN HAVANA

FL291127 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 29 Nov 79 FL

[Summary] A critical analysis of the National Revolutionary Police's (PNR) operational status and of criminal activities in Havana City has been made at a meeting chaired by Julio Camacho Aguilera, member of the party Secretariat and party first secretary in Havana City Province. The party leader pointed out at the meeting that the police must exercise their authority to defend the interests of society. Concerning crimes against the economy, he stressed it is necessary to increase inspection and control to detect such crimes and to publicize penalties imposed so that the people are aware of what is being done to preserve their interests. Lt Col (Fernando Tosales), chief of the PNR in Havana, read the main report which states that criminal activities, especially against property, increased in the last months of 1978 and so far this year. He said this situation is related to the socioeconomic characteristics of Havana such as population density and other factors. He added that measures would be taken to counteract this situation.

BRIEFS

ENVOY TO ST LUCIA--Julian Torres Rizo has presented to St Lucia's governor general, Allen Lewis, the credentials that accredit him as Cuban ambassador to that country. Following the ceremony, the Cuban diplomat made official visits to Prime Minister Allan Louisy and Foreign Minister George Odlum. [Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1333 GMT 28 Nov 79 FL]

BRAZILIAN STUDENT LEADER--Luis Cesar Costa Silva, president of the Brazilian National Student Union, UNE, on Tuesday visited the headquarters of the Continental Organization of Latin American Students (OCLAE) in Havana. OCLAE President Fernando Ramirez welcomed the maximum leader of Brazilian students. Ramirez stressed the heroic tradition of struggle of Brazilian students in defense of the legitimate interests of the people. Luis Cesar Costa Silva is in Cuba in response to an invitation of the Cuban Federation of University Students and OCLAE. [Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1145 GMT 28 Nov 79 FL]

JAMAICA

JLP'S CHARLES SAYS PARTY WILL WIN NEXT ELECTION

FL291625 Kingston DAILY GLEANER in English 26 Nov 79 p 15 FL

[Text] Jamaica Labor Party deputy leader, Senator Pernell Charles, said yesterday that "when" the party wins the next elections Prime Minister Michael Manley will have to answer to that government for ruining Jamaica, and no matter how many landing strips he has he will not get away."

Speaking at the annual conference of the Jamaica Labour Party at the National Arena Mr. Charles told thousands of supporters who had packed the Arena that any man who has ruined Jamaica like Mr. Manley did must report to Mr. Seaga. Any government, he said, that has 70 percent of its young people unemployed, that government must be removed from power and be made to answer for all the misdeeds committed.

A Score To Settle

To deafening shouts of "We ready" and "Ain't no stopping us now," Mr. Charles said that the people should make him one promise when the Jamaica Labour Party wins: "I want you to leave Manley to me, promise not to take him away from me, because I have a score to settle with him. I have something to talk to him about and that is that cold concrete place where I lay for nine long months."

He said that the JLP team had the best bowlers, the best batsmen and the best fielders.

He spoke in general about foreign interference in the affairs of Jamaica and in particular about the Cuban "infiltration."

"We do not need anyone from abroad to dictate what should be done in this country. We want them to know that we are in charge. Let them understand that we are the people who are going to remove this 'bandoolo' government from power and let me tell you something... I might as well tell you from now, that Winston Spaulding will be in charge of passports and certain people will have to answer to where they are going, what they doing and where they coming from," Mr. Charles said.

PNP CALLS FOR JLP TO CENSURE ITS LEADERS

FL291556 Kingston Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 29 Nov 79 FL

[Text] The PNP's [People's National Party] parliamentary group has unanimously passed a resolution urging rank-and-file members of the JLP [Jamaica Labor Party] to discipline opposition leader Edward Seaga and deputy leader Pernell Charles for their recent damaging statements at home and abroad. In a release signed by PNP's deputy general secretary, Paul Robertson, the ruling party noted that Mr Seaga had been carrying out a consistent program of unpatriotic activities. The PNP said the opposition leader should choose whose interest he wishes to serve, the Jamaican or foreign, and say so publicly.

And dealing with controversial remarks reportedly made by Senator Charles last Sunday, the PNP parliamentary group rejected the flimsy excuse put forward on this subject by JLP. The PNP statement called on patriotic Jamaicans to categorically reject moves to incitement by what it described as a lunatic minority.

In [words indistinct] Mr Charles publicly apologized for the threatening remarks he had made against Prime Minister Manley and others. The JLP deputy leader said his remarks were made in the euphoria of the JLP conference and after reflecting on the many hardships which he had gone through in recent years.

JUF CALLS ON GOVERNMENT, OPPOSITION TO BEHAVE

FL282114 Kingston Domestic Service in English 2030 GMT 28 Nov 79 FL

[Text] The Jamaica United Front, the JUF, has called on the government and opposition members of Parliament to begin to treat Parliament seriously. In a news release the JUF said the present behavior of some members of Parliament on both sides of the house made the present parliamentary system of democracy look like a joke. According to the JUF for too long public funds have been wasted in propping up mediocre representation in Jamaica. The Jamaica United Front also deplored the delay by the minister of finance, Eric Bell, in tabling the supplementary estimates in the house. The estimates should have been tabled yesterday but were put off until next week, Tuesday, after Mr Bell advised the house that they weren't ready. The JUF said it was only [words indistinct] debate [words indistinct] the true reality of the island's financial situation from reaching public knowledge.

FURTHER DETAILS OF CUBAN EXPORT CREDIT AGREEMENT

FL291630 Kingston DAILY GLEANER in English 24 Nov 79 pp 1, 23 FL

[GLEANER political reporter]

[Excerpts] The National Bank of Cuba has agreed to give financial credit through letters of credit to Jamaican business enterprises, payable in 4 to 6 months, in an effort to promote trade between the two countries.

Announcement of the Cuban National Bank's decision was made yesterday by Cuban ambassador, Senor Ulises Estrada, at a meeting with members of the Jamaican private sector, at the JMA's [Jamaica Manufacturers' Association] Duke Street headquarters.

In making the announcement he said that despite attempts to improve trade between the two countries, during the past five years Cuba had imported a little more than US$2.5 million from Jamaica, while it had exported over US$3.5 million, resulting in a favorable commercial balance for Cuba or more than US$800,000.

The president of the Cuban Chamber of Commerce, Senor Jose Diaz Mirabal, told the group that while opportunities existed for Jamaica to sell up to US$14 million of goods to Cuban enterprises, this had not materialized because of the high prices of local goods.

Among the items which Cuba was interested in buying from Jamaica, he said, were--chemical products--US$3,075,278, which would include titanium dioxide and zinc oxide, rayon; electrical material (lamps, sockets, etc.)--US$2,936,368; galvanized steel pipes--US$2,103,368; distribution transformers--US1,857,006; emery powder and polish cloth--US$1,301,850; copper wire and cables--US$626,814; aluminium paper--US$555,940; and cosmetic cases--US$437,666.

He said that, on the other hand, "Cuban export enterprises are interested in putting into this market--fish and fresh and canned seafood; agricultural equipment and appliances; machinery and equipment for the sugar industry; construction materials, bottles and other glass products; sodium sulphate, canned juices, yachts and fishing boats, kitchen utensils, etcetera.

ECUADOR

MINISTERS PRESENT COLLECTIVE RESIGNATION TO ROLDOS

PA291619 Paris AFP in Spanish 1608 GMT 29 Nov 79 PA

[Text] Quito, 29 Nov (AFP)--Ecuadorean President Jaime Roldos Aguilera has received the collective resignation of his cabinet, which will be officially announced at noon today by Public Information Secretary Fausto Molina.. The 12 ministers and officials met last night at the home of Government (Interior) Minister Roberto Dunn Barreiro to discuss the terms of a collective resignation to allow Roldos to reorganize the adminsitration.

PANAMA

TORRIJOS LEAVES FOR UNITED STATES; MAY ALSO VISIT EUROPE

PA291909 Panama City Circuito RPC Television in Spanish 1800 GMT 29 Nov 79 PA

[Text] National Guard Commander in Chief Gen Omar Torrijos Herrera yesterday left for the United States in response to many invitations. He is accompanied by his friend, the president of the Cerro Colorado Mining Development Corporation, Rodrigo Gonzalez. General Torrijos may also visit Europe. Concerning speculation that General Torrijos may be out of the country for several months as part of a political strategy, sources close to the National Guard Command indicated that General Torrijos is on a private trip and that they do not expect it to be an extended one.

POSTAL OFFICIAL BLAMES U.S. FOR DELAYS IN CANAL AREA MAIL

PA300018 Panama City Domestic Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 29 Nov 79 PA

[Text] Julio Espino, deputy director of the National Post Offices, has told Radio Libertad the delay in the delivery of mail in the post offices in Ancon Corregimiento is due to the fact that U.S. authorities retain shipments of letters, drafts and other documents for several days. Espino said the solution to the problem of the delay of mail is being discussed by a joint military commission which will determine current irregularities so that it can subsequently propose specific solutions. Espino said the tax evasion by the U.S. military authorities for the postal service which Panama provides could cause our country to lose several million balboas a year. Referring to military mail, Espino stressed that so far it has not been explicitly (?defined) despite the fact the new treaties went into effect almost 2 months ago. In this regard he said that U.S. civilian and military authorities are unilaterally interpreting the canal treaties where mail is concerned. He stressed that if new unilateral interpretations are made, the Universal Postal Union would have to decide what measures should be carried out.

URUGAY

MILITARY OFFICER DISCUSSES 1981 ELECTION

PY300235 Paris AFP in Spanish 1506 GMT 29 Nov 79 PY

[Text] Montevideo, 29 Nov (AFP)--Uruguayan political parties will start functioning again late in 1980 after a plebiscite on the new constitution, 2d Army Division Commander Gen Julio Rapella has told the press.

He stated that the constitution, which will possibly be submitted to a plebiscite late in November next year, "will guide the new government" which may come out of the 1981 election. He added that "the people will have to abide by it."

General Rapella said that "the armed forces are determined to follow the set course," and noted that there has been "no change of course considered." He added: "We believe there is agreement on the development of the institutional process." He reported that a detailed study was being conducted of the 1981 election in which there will be a single candidate designated by the traditional parties--the Blanco and the Colorado--and supported by the armed forces. He added that collaborators of the government will be consulted on "the many points of disagreement which still remain."

He noted that corrective measures were being taken to strengthen the economy in various aspects, but "unfortunately, Uruguay is highly dependent on other countries," for having to import all the oil it consumes. General Rapella believed the press was not subjected to "limitations" but noted that in some instances the press commits excesses in passing judgment on certain issues, which "can in no way be positive, only damaging." He concluded: "We want truth, not unsubstantiated reports."

VENEZUELA

GRENADIAN PRIME MINISTER BISHOP CONCLUDES OFFICIAL VISIT

Energy, Other Agreements

FL282043 Kingston Domestic Service in English 2030 GMT 28 Nov 79 FL

[Text] Grenada and Venezuela have signed a series of cooperation agreements climaxing a 2-day official visit by Prime Minister Maurice Bishop to Venezuela. The agreements relate to energy, tourism and education. Mr Bishop also signed a pact for Venezuelan cooperation in the construction of Grenada's international airport. Under this agreement 500,000 dollars are being made available immediately for studies and planning.

The Grenadian prime minister arrived in Venezuela with a 12-member delegation including the country's minister of education, George Louison. Mr Bishop held talks with senior government officials including Prime Minister [as heard] Luis Herrera Campins. The discussions also resulted in an agreement by Venezuela to provide a 230,000 dollar loan for the financing of exports to Grenada.

Bishop Comments

PA280351 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0239 GMT 28 Nov 79 PA

[Excerpts] Caracas, 27 Nov (EFE)--Grenadian Prime Minister Maurice Bishop returned to his country today convinced that his visit to Venezuela has helped to "eliminate artificial barriers." In the Simon Bolivar Airport in Caracas where he was seen off by Venezuelan Foreign Minister Alberto Zambrano, Bishop said that his country is among the nonalined but he cannot agree with the statement that "Grenada is under the influence of any nation."

Bishop signed agreements of cooperation and friendship, for the continuous supply of fuel and for cooperation in the fields of tourism, culture, education and construction with the Venezuelan Government.